JACK CASTLES, ROMANCER.

THE MAN WHO SPINS THE YARNS ABOUT THE SOUTH SEA.

Tinged by His Fertile Imagination—His Art as a Weaver of Romances Not to Ba Separated from Truth—HisAutobiography Some men are romancers themselves, some the cause of romance in others. By being him-self distinctly in the former class, Capt. Jack Castles of the South Sea trading schooner Halatukatoga has caused much romance in the work of others. True, it does not appear as romance, but it is fiction none the less. Few books have been written about the South Paelfie in the last score of years which have not drawn largely upon the store of information readily and opportunely invented by Capt. Casties. His stories are always interesting, and the traveller intent on writing a book in the shortest space of time welcomes this fresh material as the actual experience of a man who has cruised about the islands for years. It is only the resident population that speaks disrespectfully of this fertile romancer. This attitude may be the result of the talk of a few traders and skippers of schooners, moved by professional jeal-ousy. Capt. Castles can well afford to disred it when he recalls how this or that master of the author's trade has given to the world as et the fancy that has flashed into his own fertile brain as he was weighing in a ton of copra. or as his schooner was standing steadily on-ward with the tradewind hanging true southeast or possibly a little more of easting in it.

Capt. Castles is now engaged in commercia rsuits as a merchant-others call it tradingin Nukualofa on the Island of Tongatabu in the archipelago which Cook named Friendly. But as skipper of trading schooners and as labor agent he has cruised over the whole of the South Pacific. This experience has supplied him with that skeleton of geography and fact which has enabled him as a teller of stories to practice in the school of historical fiction. If a listener should doubt the accuracy of any statemention the course of a narrative, the relator was always in a position to support his point by reference to the great mass of fact which could be proved. It is just this matter of method which marks the difference between the foolish practice of lying and the fine art of romance. The more you are taken in by a lie the lower you regard the liar; the more you are carried away by the verisimilitude of the romance the more you praise the art of the romancer. It is only the ignorant beachcombers who speak disrespectfully of this romancer; book-writing travellers incorporate his narratives with theirs as fact and give credit to "Capt. Castles, who has had a wide experience among these islands." To Capt. Castles and to the romantic school of writers in general is due the mass of misconception and error, which every one finds it his first task to throw overboard when he comes really to know the South Sea Islands.

The best of Capt. Castles's work in the field of romance has always been communicated by word of mouth, lazily drawled out to the attentive listener under the noisy shade of cocoanuts punctuated by native cigarettes and imported quare face. Certain limitations of education have robbed the story teller of that facility with the pen which might have made him an author But he has told his tales wherever he could find a listener, and few have ever tired of these narratives of adventure. Every beach has known him from Yap and Butaritari to Man-gala and Nukualofa. Mention but the name of an island or of some South Sea land, and wherever it may be it will serve as the peg on which to hang reminiscences so true in some points as to seem true in all, so paipably impossible in other points as to cast doubt on all. It would be a wise man who could separate the true and the false in these narratives; to do this would probably prove a task beyond the powers of the narrator himself.

There is in existence but a single manuscript

of this brilliant romancer, for it has been re-marked that he is not facile with the pen. This is a brief autobiography which Capt. Castles wrote for a special purpose. To appreciate this purpose it is necessary to understand some peculiar conditions which exist in the realms of King George of Tonga.

In a general way the diplomatic intercourse

of the United States with other parts of the world has never displayed that complete attention to details which characterizes countries with trained diplomatic officials. One of the minor details in which the State Department proved remiss was to be found in Tonga. By the terms of the treaty ratified in 1886 no the terms of the treaty ratified in 1886 no American in Tonga may be tried civily or criminally except by the American Consul. But for ten years the United States neglected to send a Consul to Tonga, and the natural result was chartered lawiessmess. Capt Castles said that mercantile pursuits in Nakuaiofa, liquors and gunpowder being contraband, might be best prosecuted under the American name. Accordingly has grave

orship which he'has never been able fully to overcome. The next flee years he passes over with but slight reference to a roving career in the Levant, eart of the time on a bris.

Now comes the all war, and that he presents wery much in tail as being a further peroof of his Americal calleaship. Forsicing his roving career with real of the property of the proving career with period of North America. Capt. Castrong the remembers being in New York in May, 1883, now home doubt as to the exact date, but any one can make it right who will take the trouble to remember when the Great Eastern camp over, for it was at that time. You see in Tonga, where you are so far from works of reference, it is hard to be exact about your dates, and it's for that as well as other reasons that Capt. Castles has made some chronological errors in this period. At any rate, being in "N. York," that being the style followed in this autobiography, he remembers being down about the fish market and then the next thing, he can remember is being aboard the Cumberland frigate. The disaster which seem to have been his lot this lies soon overtake the ship which carried his fortunes, shots were fred, nen were killed and wounded, the Cumberland sank, and Castles, again the sole survivor, swam until he was pleked up by a manot-war, was made and the standard sank, and castles, again the sole survivor, swam until he was pleked up by a manot-war, "As I was full of water," he continues." I do not recrember how I was landed or where," In justice to his standing among others on the beach, it is only fair to state that this department of the camberland he is promptly transported to the stockade at Anderson'lile. Twice in eighteen months he attempted escape, was caught, and each time sense seems to have been commuted to making himself and pale the ras soon as Mrs. Wirtz found out that on his mother's side he was related to Louis Kossuth. He spent a year in this sorvice and ther river and was almost tracked out by the blood-hounds. He would surely have been dis

aspersion. Truthful Jack left the vicinity of such an officer, went to Sunderland, and shipped for "N. York." just to show that he was no deserter.

Hard luck was again awaiting him, and his ship did not go to "N. York." at all, for in May he found himself in China. Having been shanghailed into the American Navy he is now impressed into the British service, and assigned to duty in No. 11 gunboat under command of Lieut. Hodson, now Admiral, Having killed several Chinamen, and with his fighting blood up, he was provoked into thr attening his officer. He asserted his rights as an American citizen and by that means got off with four dozen instead of death. And the lashes he escaped by bursting his feters, swimming ashore, penetrating the Chinese lines and so, undiscovered, to Macao, where he promptly ships on the brig Carl for Melbourne. In 1856 he first came into the South Sea and there he has remained ever since.

Capt. Castles was anxious that his statements should be believed. He was anxious to see his debtor in the Tongan court. To do this he must have his consular dispensation, and this autobiography was expressly designed to secure that. One can imagine that he had as well the true artist's desire for the success of his work. As he had begun the work by quoting his mother as authority for his birth, so he concludes by the statement that she could not be used as authority for later events of his life. "This statement is as near the Gospel truth as my memory will carry me. I have no one living which could certify my statement. My poor mother, if she is allve, will have hardly any recollections, as I have not seen her or any of my blood relations since 1859."

There is a well-known account of the man who pretended to take a voyage to the South Sea to save a castaway, and wrote up the log of his failure without a single intermission of his, regular trips across the English Channel. This narrative inverts that. It is the beach-comber in the South Sea writing up the log to ever his life before he came on the beach

PRAIRIE DOGS' WELLS.

How the Frisky Denisens Go to the Water Level for Their Drink.

From the Washington Star. "The most interesting thing I have seen in many a day," said Mr. Harvey Geer of Lamont, Col., a few days ago, "was a prairie dog well.

NEWS OF OPERA IN EUROPE

BERLIN'S FAVORITE DANCER AUBER'S DUMB GIRL.

Two New German Operas—Mascagni's Japa ness Work-No New Opera House for Paris-Victor Maurel on His Art-A Wagner Conductor Talks of German Singing. Auber's opera "The Dumb Girl of Portici" vas revived the other day in Berlin chiefly to give the wonderful dell' Era an opportunity to appear in the title rôle. She is an Italian dancer who for ten years has been the première at the opera house there, beloved by the Berlin people and admired by every stranger who She is not so famous as Rosita Mauri in Paris, for practically she has never danced outside of Berlin and she is younger. Artists and professionals are extravagant in their praise of her wonderful qualities. She is apparently content with her supremacy in Berin and has never considered any proposals to appear in other cities. The Emperor was anxious to have her dance at Covent Garden when he was in London to attend the Jubilee in order that London might see what ballet dancing was as practiced in Berlin. The performance of Auber's opera was notably fine so far as the scenery and costumes were con-cerned, although in other particulars it suggested to the critics the remark of Von Bulow, who was once asked in Vienna what he thought of the performance of the pantomimist in the same work.

"Excellent," he said, "she was the only one not off the key."

That remark is said to have been painfully applicable to this recent revival. One of the recent novelties at Berlin was "The Black Kaschka," which was sung by a private company after having been produced with some success in the provincial towns. It did not make an impression in Berlin in spite of the fact that new works are usually received there with greater cordiality than in many of the other European cities. A work is likely to stand or fall through its own qualities. The composer may or may not be well known and there may or may not be political reasons for make no difference in regard to the way in which the work is received by the public. One instance of this liberality is Spinelli's "A Basso the success it made there one year ago. The librettist, tells the story of a peasant woman refuge in her father's house and after he deserts her the woman follows him to his native land and compels him to marry her. The unhappiness that follows comes to an end only when the two are drowned in a lake. The husband is fleeing because he has killed a man who he thinks is his wife's lover. A storm on the lake upsets his boat and wife throws herself into the water and is drowned with him. The composer is drowned with him. The composer that set this aggravated example of the Italian verisime to music was Herr Jarno, who gained very little praise for his pains. He was accused by the crities of adhering too slavishly to Wagner's methods and of using the inspiration of other writers, with some effectiveness if no real originality or freshmess of treatment. Another recent novelty in Germany was given for the first time in Munich. The composer was Siegmund von Hausegger, and he based the libretto of his opera on one of Hoffmann's fairy stories. "Zinnober." The youthful composer was known previous to this production through a symphony and a one-act opera, as well as by reason of his work as director of the opera at Gratz. The opera at taked in Munich the customary success of nearly all first performances, and the work of the composer is said to be more promising than any recently heard. Richard Strauss conducted the performance. Siegfried Wagner's new opera, "The Bear Slaver." is to be sung first not under Gustav Mahler's direction at the Opera in Vienna, as rumored, but in Munich.

Costanze in Rome in October. The Philharmonic Orchestra of Rome has been engaged for the performance hich will be under the di-rection of Mascheroni and the singers will be selected by him, the composer and Ricordi, who has already printed the score of the opera. A feature of the orchestration will be the twentyfour tom-toms which are now being made in Florence for the performance. They are to be used only in the chorus sung at a Japanese used only in the chorus sung at a Japanese festival. As Mascagni is accustomed to play most of the operat to his friends, the principal numbers of the present opera are fairly well known. There are said to be a barcarole for the tenor and a hymn to the sun. Advance accounts say that the work is full of melody and the orchestration ingenious. This same story has been told in advance of every opera written by Mascagni since "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Giacomo Puccini's musicalancestry has just become of interest in those European cities where his operas have met with success. For two centuries the love of music has existed in the family, and one of its first members to distinguish himself bore the same name as the present representative of the family. This first Giacomo lived from 1712 to 1781, was the musical director in the republic of Lucca, and wrote

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time is gone by for mere singing birds; we want songsters with brains that will inspire and guide aright every phrase, every note, with due reference to considerations outside the music itself. To leave theory and come to practice, the education of singers must be changed for, in order to play the chief parts in the Wagnerian dramas, and those which have come since, a singer must be a musician, an actor, a thinker, a painter, a student of history. And my complaint against the system of musician education of to-day is that it teaches students none of these things. They are taught just as they were centuries ago, when their task was they were centuries ago, when their task was wholly different. The system is unpractical, and this is a practical age, and, therefore, we must have reform."

The ROPEWALK CHURCH.

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The discussions of the recent Wagner performances in London have not been without interest, but it has remained for Felix Weingartner, the eminent German conductor, to make the most valuable contribution. He was formerly employed in Berlin and left there un-der circumstances that made his parting somewhat frigid. He means to devote himself in the

what frigid. He means to devote himself in the future to composition and the conduct of the Kaim concerts in Munich. He did not hear any of the performances of the trilogy at Covent Garden, but "Die Meistersinger," in Italian, sung by Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Plancon and Emma Eames, practically the same east that has been beard here at the Metropolitan under Luigi Mancinell's direction. He gives this account of his visit:

"Expecting very little and, to speak the truth, only curious rather to see the brilliant picture afforded by the auditorium of an Eoglish theatre than to watch what was going on on the stage, I went to Covent Garden Theatre on the occasion of my last visit to London, where the "Meistersinger" was given in Italian. "" "My interest increased from bar to bar, and on the conclusion of the first act I was so thoroughly enwrapped in the performance that, although I had at first intended only to sit out a few scenes at most, I was determined to listen to the whole performance. I should certainly have remained to the only if it had not been for the many omissions. They were endurable, although painfully perceptible, in the first two acts, but in the workshop scene they assumed such dimensions as to render the enjoyment of the work impossible. "" "I further only the rudimentary parts remain of the scene between Sachs and Waither—perhaps the name of the poetry and music of the whole work—on which the Frize Song naturally follows, listening becomes a torture, and only those who know nothing but the "avorite numbers" could take any pleasure in it. "" "Notwithstanding this. I left the theatre conscious of having received an artistic impression of a really singular kind."

It will be recalled that this performance has often been criticaleed here for the supposed lack of the Wagnerian spirit. But Herr Weingartner found plenty in it to enjoy, and his estimate of German singers even in Wagner's operas is agreeable reading to those persons who have wondered at the erformance, Herr Weingartner lacking in det

"My countrymen will shake their heads and ask. How is it possible that a few good singers can make up for gross deficiencies in the performance?" The reply is, 'In our dear, good old Fatherland one hears and reads a good deal about scenery that is most characteristic and true to history; one is secretly told of the expense that all this "genuineness" in the scenery and costumes, painted and designed by the most eminent masters, has involved. One hears, also, of the labor and hitherto unheard of attention bestowed on the orchestra, and of many other incidental factors connected with the performance of an opera—but one seldom of attention bostowed on the orchestra, and of many other incidental factors connected with the performance of an opera—but one seldom speaks, and does not like to speak at all, of the singing. Really beautiful singing—the bel canto—has completely disappeared, with few exceptions, from the German stage, and all the sorts of narcotic methods for deceiving the eye and ear that have been adopted can never fill up this gap. We have, unfortunately, foraction that singing is an art. That is why I breathed afresh with the sense of an unusual pleasure when I experienced the opposite, in a foreign country it is true, and splendid singers made me for the moment forget what was wanting in the scenery. Operas must be sung, and sung well, artistically, and beautifully. That is the prime law that we cannot omit to observe. \* \* In Covent Garden Theatre the singing was so wonderfully beautifull that I listened, enchanted by the splendid music, the effect of which could not be disturbed even by the Italian translation. \* \* The music is, even in Wagner's works, the most important and most powerful means of expression. Justice must first of all be rendered to it. \* \*

CHESAPEAKE HOUSEBOATS.

Queer Floating Settlements of Fishermen on Those Waters and Their Tributaries.

From the Baltimore American. There are at present eight or nine field parties engaged in resurveying the Chesapeake Bay. One of these parties is at work on Chester River, conducting labors of a hydrographic character from Love Point Lighthouse to Chestertown. The operations of this party are conducted very largely in their steam launch. In it the surveyors are able to penetrate many of the minor shallow tributaries and make interesting and instructive investigations of what is there discoverable. In the course of their wanderings here and there they come in contact with phases of human life rare in their peculiarity, and discoverable only in certain advantageous beatlons along the water front.

One of these quaint and curious types of human living was found by the party of surveyors on the shore of one of the small streams emptying lato Chestor River from the Kent shore, just north of Queenstown Creek. It was a village of house boats. The settlement consisted of men whose pursuit of happiness is restricted solely to the catching of the various treasures of the water. Their little homes are a combination of boat and shanty. They are, in fact, miniature dwelling houses built on buoyant foundations with scow-like bottoms. That plan is followed in order to allow the removal by water route of an entire settlement from one point to another, according to the wishes of the inhabitants.

Though these places of abode are a species of both boat and house, the boat element is a mere incident of convenience. The houses are not constant futures in the water. On the contrary, they are land dwellings. Every settlement is always regularly arranged along some inviting shore. A point is selected where the beach is level, where it slopes gently toward the water, and where an overhanging builff or encircling woods furnishes an abundance of comfortable shade.

The settlement visited by the surveyors was a crab-catchers' camp, situated near Barry Point. It is composed of seven of these boat-bottomed homes, which will continue to be the habitations of energetic crabbers and fishermen for a number of months. These houses are distributed along the shore in methodical order, as best suits the convenience of each member of the settlement. The room, for there is only one room to the ho tertown. The operations of this party are conducted very largely in their steam launch. In

church of which I happen to be pastor. older members of the society it is known as the 'Ropewalk.' In the early days, I am told, it was universally called by that name. When the church was organized seventy years ago its trustees had very modest ideas as to the size of an auditorium needed for a growing congregation. As it was to be located in what was then the suburbs of the town, they naturally concluded that an edifice of small dimensions would answer every purpose, so a lot 20x100 feet was purchased, where the first building of the society was erected.

"Much to the surprise of the trustees, in about five years they found their quarters altogether too narrow. In the meantime the lots on each side of the church had been sold. This made it impossible to broaden the building, so it was extended to the full length of the lot, 100 feet. "Imagine an auditorium, if you can, 100 feet

long and only 20 feet wide, with one narrow aisle running through the centre. In entering and leaving the church Indian file had to be ob served. One day a wag who stood at the rear of the church watching the people thread their way down the long, narrow aisle to their seats remarked 'those people look just as though they were walking a rope.' That is the origin of the name.

"The congregation soon outgrew its long quarters and sought a larger place to spread itself. So a roomy site in Sixteenth street was itself. So a roomy site in Sixteenth street was selected. The sixteenth Baptist church erected in the city, organized by sixteen members, is in Sixteenth street, in the Sixteenth ward.

"Well, work was soon begun on the foundation for the new church. Instead of striking solid rock, as was expected, a fine bed of sand was opened up. At first this was looked upon as a misfortune, but a commercially minded brother demonstrated the contrary by finding a ready market for its sale, whereby the building fund was considerably increased.

"This time the trustees builded more wisely, and a very large church for that early day was erected. It had a seating capacity of 1,500, and stands to-day, with but slight alterations, as it was built over sixty years ago. Our society is the only one of the Baptist denomination in the city now worshipping in its original edifice.

erected. It had a seating capacity of 1.500, and stands to-day, with but slight alterations, as it was built over sixty years ago. Our society is the only one of the Baptist denomination in the city now worshipping in its original edifice.

"When the structure was completed the trustees discovered that they had a big cave underneath the church. As only a small part of it could possibly be utilized for church purposes, they induced an lee dealer to lease it as a storehouse for his next winter's crop of ice. Although the old ropewalk church had been descrted, yet the name followed the society to Sixteenth street. Added to this unique characteristic, the society was now the only one in the city worshipping over an lee bed. It did not appear to congeal their religious fervor and enthusiasus, for one of the largest revivals in its history occurred in this glacial period.

"Unfortunately for the dealer, his crop of ice melted and he falled in business. The trustees not only lost a tenant and the rent, but were put to considerable expense clearing away the débris left behind by the ice dealer.

"The trustees believed thoroughly in the motto, 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again,' so they persisted in their efforts to secure a tenant until successful. The new one happened to be a brewer. He desired to use it as a storchouse for his goods. They saw no good reason why the church should not profit in this indirect way from the sale of spirituous liquors. Some one else would get his money if they did not, and it might better go into the treasury of a good cause than a bad one, they reasoned, and so the lease was given to the brewer. Their consciences troubled them some what, but not enough to cause a loss of sleep. The cellar was soon stored to the brim with beer, ale and liquors. The affairs of the church continued to run smoothly and large accessions of converts were made that year. Whether this spiritual prosperity was augmented by the spirits stored below I do not know, but sure it is that the critical spirit

"There's a spirit above and a spirit below, A spirit of love and a spirit of woe. The spirit above is the spirit divine, But the spirit below is the spirit of wine.

But the spirit below is the spirit of wine.

"This was too much for the people to endure, and forthwith they forced the trustees to cancel the lease of the brewer and rid the church of its unhely alliance.

"Again the trustees were embarrassed by the same old question," How shall we utilize this space? Several meetings were held to discuss the all-important question, but without result. At the fourth meeting one of them said in a descenting tone:

spairing tone:
"'Well, this is a grave subject.' Quick as a Well, this is a grave subject.' Quick as a flash another jumped to his feet and exclaimed:

"I have it. Let's partition the space off into vaults and bury our dead here at \$25 per head.'

"The suggestion soon worked its way to a tangible plan which was immediately executed and inside of six months the vaults were ready to receive the dead. For years the trustees did a graveyard business at 300 per cent, profit, and over 300 bodies are now in the cellar."

WOMAN AND TATTOOING.

Feminine Interest in a Gruesome Maori Collection on Exhibition in London. An exhibition of tattooing on view at the Guildhall Free Museum in London is attracting much attention. Strange to say, women are more interested in it than men. The collection onsists of examples of ancient Maori tattooing, lent by Major-Gen. H. G. Robley. Perhaps their interest is due to the fact that tattooing is a fad interest is due to the fact that tattooing is a fad among European women at present; or it may be woman's instinctive love of the gruesome that attracts her to such exhibits. An English paper, in speaking of the collection, says this:

"Mako, as it was called by the Maoris, was an art practiced by this race from the earliest ages, its records being preserved in the embaimed heads of chieftains, departed relatives, or prisoners taken in war, which it was the enstom to hand down as heiricoms from one generation to another. The first embalmed head obtained by Europeans was procured by Banks in 1770. Gen. Robley, who is the author of a work on 'Mako, or Maori Tattooing,' is the possessor of an almost unparalleled collection of these strange relies, including heads of warriors, ladies, and even infants, many of them in perfect condition, though upward of 100 years old. The form of the features is retained, and the marvellously intricate dosigns of the attooing are in perfect preservation. The practice of the art of mako was a recognized profession among the Maoris, and was carried out according to given rules, each series of lines having a distinctive name. Sometimes the process was performed by means of indentations in the skin, almost resembling carving, at others it was more coarsely executed. One of the heads in Gen. Robley's collection hears distinct evidence of the totuch of two different hands. One cannot but reflect admiringly on the fortitude of those who voluntarily underwent the torture that must have been inflicted. The collection in tattooing, and curious specimens of ancient Maori charms, implements, and efficience carved with mako designs." among European women at present; or it may

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"SHINNECOCK"

"SHINNECOCK"

Will leave Pier 40, E. R. (foot Pike street), New York, every Monday morning at 8 o'clock for Sag Harbor, touching at Greenport, giving passengers three hours to visit beautiful Sheiter Island and adjoining places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 5 P. M., Greenport at 6:20 F. M., arriving in New York early Tuesday morning. Fare for round trip, \$2.00. Meals served on board, refreshments, &c. Staterooms at regular prices.

Around Staten Island

Most attractive excursion out of New York. Grand panoramic view of Now York Harbor, the heautiful shores of Staten Island, passing through Kill yon Kull, Frince's Hay and the Narrows, and in full view of Fort Hamilton, Forts Tompisins and Wadsworth, landing at Keyport. Steamer MaGENTA leaves pier 6, N. R., Near Rector st., 9:30 A. M., for Keyport direct: 2 P. M., around Staten Island.

Leave Keyport, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., for New York direct. Excursion 50c. Refreshments.

AN OCEAN TRIP FOR 30c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

ROCKAWAY BEACH. STEAMERS GEN'L SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLI West 20th st. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 135 P. M.; West 10th st. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:46 P. M.; Battery Land 30c.

ing 9.15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M., Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., Sun, & Holl-11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Beturn at days, 50c, 11:30 A. M., 4:46 and 6 P. M. Music. STEAMER IDLEWILD. Daily from Peck Sip, 4 F. M.; Fast 21st st., 4:11 freat Neck, Sands Point, Sea Cliff, Glon Cove, wood and Roslyn. SATURDAYS—Peck Sip, P. M.; East 21st st., 1:45. Returning, arrive lork, 8:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS—Peck Sip, 1:30 A Sast 21st st., 9:45. Beturning, arrive New York M. ENTIRE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN. BTFAMER GRAND REPUBLIC. FARE 50c.
DELIGHTFUL SAIL. EVERY EVENING.
To-night.—SPECIAL PROGRAMME.—To-Night.
Slafer's BEOOKLYN MARINE BAND of 50.
Al. Wilson, Geo. Day, Chas. Duncan, Others.
Leaves West 20th st., 8; Battery Landing, 8:20;
Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 8:30. Returning 11:15.
Friday Nights Foot West 20th st. only.

TO CHARTER.

Elegant, fast, light-draught sidewheel steamboat with excise certificate; fully equipped with crew and chairs, &c.; carrying canacity, 1,000 passengers, Apply to LOUIS VON DELINUTH, 111 E. 14th st., N. Y. WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGH-KEEPSIE daily EXCURSION (except Sundays) KEEPSIE daily EXCURSION (except Sundaya) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers New York and albany from Destrosees at pier at 5:40 A.M. and West 22d st. at D.A.M. DEEP-SEA FISHING Daily.—AL. FOSTER, safe iron steamer ANGLER, fare 50c.; 21st st., E. R., 7:25; Battery, 8:05; no connection with any other boat. GOOD SEA BASS FISHING.—Steamer FOSTER, in suring safety, speed, and comfort, daily from Eas 23d st. 7:45, Battery 8:25. Fare 75c., with bair. 50°C. Fisif.—STRAMER ANGLER runs winter and summer: Friday fishing repeated Saturday; basketfuls and strings besides, sea porques, sea base, blackfish and flukes; big bunches given away at the Battery wharf last evening. Old, reliable Pilot Al. Foster on board of this boat and no other.

Excursions.

**Coney Island** CULVER ROUTE,
BRICHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.V.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sunday), 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (d1:30 Sundays only), 12:40 (except Sunday), 10:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M.
Frequent trains veturing; last train leaves Consy Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS. **Manhattan Beach** LEAVE NEW YORK, POOT OF 34TH ST., E Sundays 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 6:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Ly New York, foot Whitehall st., via 39th st., Brook Ferry, Sundays 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 1 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 and 9:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

**Rockaway Beach** 

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Sundays 1:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M. 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 8:40, 8:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Leave L. I. City M. ainutes later. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND.

Landing at the New Iron Ples.

TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).

From 22d at., N. R., half hourly 3 at. M. until 5 P. M.

Pier 10, East River.

Adjoining Hanever Square (until 5:30 P. M.

Station Elevated R. R.

From Coney Island half hourly, 10:40 A. M. until

Tickets on sale at all downtown track stations of the Elevated Railroads. West side passengers transferred free to Hanover Square. Returning west side passengers deposit ticket at Hanover Square and are transferred free to the west side.

Long Branch and Asbury Park Through tickets to Asbury Park, via Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad, good during Excursion Season 1898. For sale at Ticket Office.

Leave foot West 22d st., N. B., 8:80 A. M., 2:80 P.M., Leave Pier 10 East River B:00 A. M., 8:00 P. M., Leave Iron Pier Long Branch 11:16 A. M., 5:16 P.M., Excursion Tickets to 16mg Branch 70c., Week days, Excursion Tickets to Asbury Park 80c., Week days, Excursion Tickets to Asbury Park 80c., Week days, Excursion Tickets to Asbury Park 81.00, Sundays,

Grand Moonlight Excursion UP THE HUDSON, EVERY EVENING.
Three Hours' Sail.
Leave 22d at., North River, 8:00 P. M.
Fare for Round Trip 25 Cents.
Music and Refreshments on board.

50°. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTINGS 50°. UP THE HUDSON "CITY OF LOWELL,"

SUNDAY, JULY 10. FROM NEW PIER 36, N. B.
Foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments, &c., &c. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

Business Chances.

M'DONALD & WIGGINS. The Old Reliable Business Enchange, 140

IF YOU HAVE a store or business of any kind you wish sold quickly, without publicity, or want a partner, or capital for any legitimate enterprise, call on us.

A HOTEL, nicely equipped, old established, in-faciliding 21 rooms furnished nicely; price only \$12,000, free and clear; now doing good business; no opposition; only hotel on 4 corners; reason of selling, death of proprietor; investigate this elegant opportunity. For full particulars apply personally. A HOTEL, 28 rooms, located on 8d av.; price \$46,000; long lease; low rent; old established; during aplendid business, McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. A PARTNER wanted with \$50,000; half interest in established brewery located close to New York city; strictest investigation allowed.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau,

A LOAN wanted of \$1,000 only; money amply secured by silk manufacturing plant located up-town, now in operation. Apply McDoNALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. A 40-BOOM HOTEL located prominent town in Connecticut; old established: price only \$5,000; free and clear; reason of selling, death of owner; house full year round. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

A DRUG STORE, located prominent city in the
State of Massachusetts; price \$10,000; receipts
\$60 daily; old established; long lease; low rent; reason selling, retiring from business.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. AN UNDERTAKING AND FURNITURE BUSI-

A HOTEL, located uptown, Broadway, close to 184th st.; 28 rooms, nicely furnished, and old established; price only \$1,500, including lease; house full the year round; reason for selling ill health of owner. For full particulars apply to McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. A MANUFACTURER of mineral beverages, selfzer, vichy, vinegar, &c.; located in Orange, N. J.;
old established; horses, wagons, and all appliances
that are necessary for the businessi; price only
\$8,000; receipts \$20,000 yearly; plant valued as
\$12,000; strictest investigation allowed. Apply
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

A BICYCLE AND REPAIR BUSINESS, located on 8th av.; established two years; price only \$1,500; well stocked; reason of seiling, going in other business; now doing good business.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS STORE, busy street in Brooklyn; \$5,000; sell on easy terms; cause of selling, retiring from business; this is a fine opportunity for some one.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 MASSEL.

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM, AND BAKERY,
located in the Oranges: price \$2,500; established
number of years by present owner, who wishes to retire on account of old age.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassell. SALOON, few doors off Broadway, vicinity of 28d st. doing business of over \$100 daily; price \$8,000; free and clear. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassan.

\$1,000 LOAN wanted by manufacturing conterest allowed; money absolutely protected; investigate this. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. OLD-ESTABLISHED HARNESS BUSINESS, located on main thoroughfare in Brooklyn; price only \$800; cause of selling, death of owner. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. PROSPEROUS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, Jessey City, desires partner with \$3,000; office position furnished to competent party; liberal salary and interest. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

RESTAURANT on busy thoroughfare, Yonkers; no opposition: \$600 required.

McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, price 86001 McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. GROCERY, \$1,200; profits net over \$1,500 yearly; this will be proven; fine clean stock; ill health compels owner to leave this city, this is just as represented. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. AN EXPIRESS BUSINESS established 20 years;
price \$1,200; easy terms; 3 horses and wagons everything in good order.
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau.

SALOON, located on upper Fifth av.; price only \$1,290 cash; this is a great bargain; receipts about \$30 daily. McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. A N OLD-ESTABLISHED WEEKLY PAPER; price only \$2,500; worth \$10,000. Apply McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau. McDONALD & WIGGING, 180 Gertained:

A PATENTED ARTICLE; children entertained:
very practical, instructive, as well as a game; can
be sold in every house and all leading houses
throughout the country; there is a fortune in this;
wice \$1,500. price \$1,500.
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 140 Nassau st.

A SSIGNEE'S SALE.—A stationery business, 12 East 42d st.; stock, fixtures, lease, good will; catab-lished 10 years; fine chance for right man. Address WM. E. WARLAND, assignee, 12 East 42d st., N. Y. FOR SALE OR RENT—Owen Paper Company's prop-erty, Hodsatonic, Mass. Apply DR. GIDDINGS, PRINTING at a few hours' notice; 10,000 circulars, \$1; cards and billheads, 40c, per 1,000. EDGAR PRINTING & STATIONERY CO., 50 West 39th st.

WANTED-A first-class promoter to capitalize a good manufacturing business; good reference given and required. Address W., box 7, 1921 3d av. \$375 BUYS VALUABLE AND PRACTICABLE PATENT F. BEISSMANN, WEST POINT, N. Y.

Wanted to Burchase.

WANTED—Samples of books, periodicals and news-papers. Address AMERICAN NEWS DEFOT, 16 Albert st., Auckland, New Zealand.

Too Eate for Classification. WANTED-Machinist experienced in sewing